

National Level Exercise 2011 (NLE 11)

Planning for the Whole Community: Integrating and Coordinating Emergency Preparedness, Response and Recovery for Children and Adults with Access and Functional Needs



FEMA

Housekeeping

- Please put all phones on mute
- Please do not place the Webinar call on hold as hold music or background noise may be disruptive
- If you must leave the call, please hang up and rejoin when you can
- If you have a question, please use the “Raise Hand” feature in the chat function, ask the question in the chat function, or press one of the buttons on your phone key pad so the tone can be recognized
- You can download this presentation directly from this site



FEMA

Agenda

- Whole Community Approach
- Disability Facts
- Office of Disability Integration and Coordination
- Regional Disability Integration Specialists
- Applicability of Federal Laws
- Functional Needs Guidance
- FEMA Support



FEMA

Whole Community Planning

Unable to evacuate before or during Hurricane Katrina, Benilda told me the water was rushing into her home just before her phone went dead. Her body and wheelchair were found floating inside her home several days later.



Benilda Caixeta
July 31, 1954 – August 29, 2005



FEMA

Whole Community Planning



“My experience tells me if we wait and plan for people with disabilities after we write the basic plan, we fail.”

Craig Fugate, FEMA
Administrator



FEMA

Whole Community Planning

“We don’t plan for easy in FEMA... we plan for real.”

Administrator Fugate, March 2010



FEMA

Whole Community Planning

- A “Whole Community” Approach:
 - Understanding and meeting the true needs of the entire community.
 - Engaging all aspects of the community (public, private, and civic) in both defining those needs and devising ways to meet them.
 - Strengthening the assets, institutions, and social processes that work well in communities on a daily basis to improve resilience and emergency management outcomes.



FEMA

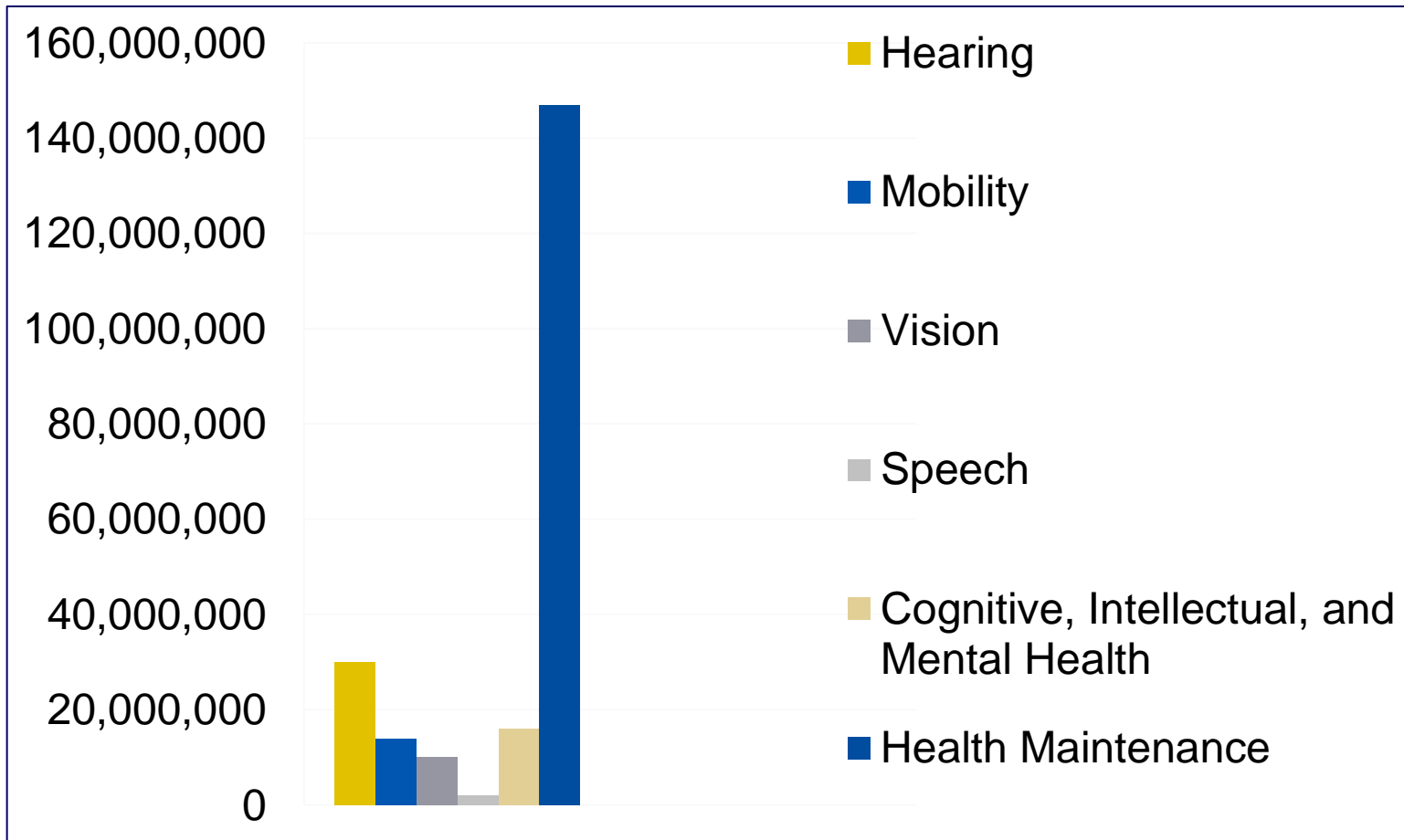
Disability Facts

- 56.4 million Americans (20% of the population)
- 12% of all children birth – 18 years old
- 10% of all adults 18 – 64 years old
- 38% of all seniors over 65 years old
- 11 million people over age 6 need personal assistance with everyday activities
- Globally, there are 650 million people with disabilities



FEMA

Types of Disabilities and Health Maintenance Needs



FEMA

Hearing Disabilities

- Over 30 million people have a hearing disability – they may be deaf, hard of hearing, or deaf/blind. Some do not speak; some use American Sign Language or other sign language; some wear hearing aids; some don't.
- One tenth of the U.S. population does not receive information audibly from the television, does not receive information from a radio, and may not be able to engage in two-way communication in person or over the telephone without an interpreter or assistive communication device.



FEMA

Vision Disabilities

- Over 10 million people have a vision disability – blind, low vision, deaf/blind.
- Some of these 10 million people use “guide” dogs; some walk with canes; some read Braille; some with low vision can read a document with an 18- or 20-point, bold typeface.
- 10 million people cannot see a map on television that shows them evacuation routes away from a fire, flood, or violence.
- Alerts and warning must be received as audible or tactile information.



FEMA

Speech Disabilities

- Approximately 2 million people have a speech disability that interferes with two-way communication with another person.
- Some of these 2 million people do speak, but with hard to understand speech. Some do not, or will not, speak at all; some use communication boards; some use Speech-to-Speech relay services.
- Approximately 500,000 people do not have speech that is understood by others.



FEMA

Mobility Disabilities

- Over 14 million people have mobility disabilities.
- 3.3 million people over the age of 14 use a wheelchair and another 10 million have used a cane, crutches, or a walker to get around for 6 months or longer.
- Mobility devices, other durable medical equipment, consumable medical supplies, personal assistance services and architectural access can make the difference between dependence and independence.



FEMA

Cognitive, Intellectual, and Mental Health Disabilities

- 16.1 million have a cognitive, intellectual, or mental health disability (over 7% of the population).
- People with intellectual, cognitive, or mental health disabilities need early and timely, accurate and accessible information
- There are many strategies that planners, first responders, and shelter operators can adopt to assist these individuals to maintain their usual level of functioning in an emergency.



FEMA

Health Maintenance

- 48.3% of Americans say they are currently taking prescription medications.
- One in three Americans (34%) take prescription drugs to treat a long-term illness or condition.
- Among children younger than 12, 5.7 percent were on bronchodilators for asthma.
- For those 20 to 59, antidepressants were the most commonly prescribed drug, with 10.8 percent of this population taking them.

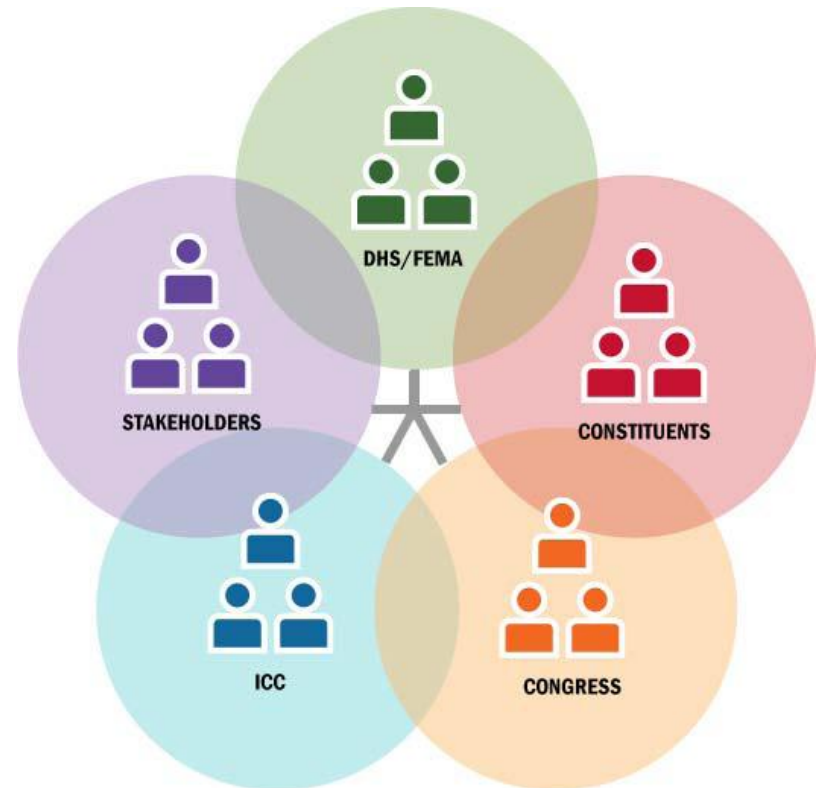


FEMA

Office of Disability Integration and Coordination

Mission Statement

In accordance with Federal civil rights laws and regulations, provide guidance, tools, methods, and strategies to integrate and coordinate emergency management inclusive of individuals with access and functional needs.



FEMA

FEMA: Preparedness Resources - Windows Internet Explorer

http://www.fema.gov/about/odic/preparedness.shtm

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

FEMA: Preparedness Resources

Contact Us | A-Z Index | Frequently Asked Questions | Español

FEMA

Advanced Search

Home About FEMA Disaster Information Plan & Prepare Recover & Rebuild Apply for Assistance FEMA for You

About FEMA Print Preview

FEMA Leadership

Organization Structure

Contact Us

Employment Opportunities

Grants

Training

Preparedness Resources

- [Interagency Coordinating Council on Emergency Preparedness](#) - The Interagency Coordinating Council on Emergency Preparedness and Individuals with Disabilities was established to ensure that the federal government appropriately supports safety and security for individuals with disabilities in disaster Situations.
- [DisabilityPreparedness.gov](#) - This Federal government disability preparedness Web site sponsored by the Interagency Coordinating Council on Emergency Preparedness and Individuals with Disabilities provides practical information on how people with and without disabilities can prepare for an emergency. It also provides information for family members, service providers, emergency planners, and first responders.
- [Disability.Gov - Emergency Preparedness Resources](#) - This Federal government Web site contains information that people with disabilities, their families, employers, and first-responders need to know about actions that should be taken before, during, and after emergencies. Comprehensive information on emergency preparedness, response, and recovery plans that take into account the needs of people with disabilities, as well as practical tips on how individuals, schools, and places of business can prepare for emergencies
- [DisastersRU](#) - This Web site links visitors to essential information for people with disabilities, their family members, care providers, and emergency managers, planners, and responders. The Web site also lists NOD's Principles of disAbility Preparedness and Disaster Mitigation Tips for Persons with Disabilities. The main focus of this Web site is on disasters which affect Florida and the Southeast U.S.
- [Executive Order No. 13347](#) - This Executive Order, issued by President George W. Bush on July 22, 2004, ensures that the Federal Government appropriately supports safety and security for individuals with disabilities in situations involving disasters, including earthquakes, tornadoes, fires, floods, hurricanes, and acts of terrorism.
- [Preparing the Workplace for Everyone](#) - This publication, first published in 2005 by the Interagency Coordinating Council on Emergency Preparedness and Individuals with Disabilities, provides a framework of emergency preparedness guidelines for federal agencies.
- [Federal Relay Service](#) - The Federal Relay Service (FedRelay) is a federal government telecommunications service provided by the General Services Administration (GSA), which enables federal employees who are deaf, hard-of-hearing, deaf/blind, or have

Done

Start Internet 100%

6:23 PM



FEMA

Office of Disability Integration and Coordination

Our motto:

“Baking it in, not layering it on”



FEMA

Regional Disability Integration Specialists



FEMA

Regional Disability Integration Specialists

Region	States	RDIS	Email
I	CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT	Kate McCarthy-Barnett	Kate.mccarthybarnett@dhs.gov
II	NY, NJ, Puerto Rico, USVI	James Flemming	James.flemming@dhs.gov
III	DE, MD, PA, VA WV, Washington, D.C.	Linda Landers	Linda.landerson@dhs.gov
IV	AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN		
V	IL, IN, MI, MN, OH, WI	Jessica Mitchell	Jessica.l.mitchell@dhs.gov
VI	AR, LA, NM, OK, TX	Patty Mancha (acting)	Patricia.mancha@dhs.gov
VII	IA, KS, MO, NE	Gay Jones	Gay.jones@dhs.gov
VIII	CO, MT, ND, SD, UT, WY	David Schaad	David.schaad@dhs.gov
IX	AZ, CA, HI, NV, American Samoa, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam	David Ball	David.ball@dhs.gov
X	AK, ID, OR, WA	Lesley Anne Ezelle	Lesleyanne.ezelle@dhs.gov



FEMA

Federal Laws Prohibiting Discrimination in Emergency Programs on the Basis of Disability

- Americans with Disabilities Act
- Stafford Act
- Rehabilitation Act
- Fair Housing Act
- Architectural Barriers Act
- Individuals with Disabilities Education Act
- Telecommunications Act

Each provides affirmative obligations and prohibitions of discrimination on the basis of disability.

No State or local government, or its contractors, in providing services may, by law, policy, or contract, provide services below those standards without violating Federal law.



FEMA

Department of Justice Guidance to State and Local Governments

The Americans with Disabilities Act and other laws apply in:

- Preparation
- Notification
- Evacuation and transportation
- Sheltering
- First aid and medical services
- Temporary lodging and housing
- Transition back to the community
- Clean up
- Other emergency- and disaster-related programs, services, and activities



FEMA

Whole Community Planning

“Complying with the Americans with Disabilities Act is not optional.”

FEMA Administrator, Craig Fugate to the National Voluntary Agencies Active in Disasters Conference, May 2010



FEMA

Whole Community Planning

The words we use:

We hear it all the time – “special needs” and “vulnerable”. Both terms do damage. When people with disabilities are thought of as “special”, they are often thought of as marginal individuals who have needs, not rights. The word “vulnerable” has a similarly unfortunate effect. Vulnerable people must have things done for them; they’re recipients, not participants.

Don’t think “special” or “vulnerable”; think “universal access”. Integrate access into all aspects of emergency services: transportation, sheltering, education, evacuation, etc. And remember that access is a civil right, not a favor or an amenity.

-CT P&A



FEMA

Whole Community Planning

“The difference between the right word and the almost right word is the difference between lightning and a lightning bug.”

Mark Twain



FEMA

Whole Community Planning

“However beautiful the strategy is, you should occasionally look at the results.”

Winston Churchill



FEMA

Access and Functional Needs

The term “access and functional needs” means those actions, services, accommodations, and programmatic, architectural, and communication modifications that a covered entity must undertake or provide to afford individuals with disabilities a full and equal opportunity to use and enjoy programs, services, activities, goods, facilities, privileges, advantages, and accommodations in the most integrated setting, in light of the exigent circumstances of the emergency and the legal obligation to undertake advance planning and prepare to meet the disability-related needs of individuals who have disabilities as defined by the ADA Amendments Act of 2008, P.L. 110-325, and those associated with them.

-U.S. Department of Justice



FEMA

Functional Needs vs. Acute Health Care Needs



FEMA

FNSS Guidance

Includes information about:

- Planning
- Finding subject matter experts
- Selecting potential shelter sites
- Accessible toilets and bathing facilities
- Personal assistance service needs
- Medical care
- Durable medical equipment and consumable medical supplies
- Legal obligations
- Service and assistance animals



FEMA

Who Benefits from FNSS?



- Children and adults requiring FNSS may have:
 - Mobility and other physical disabilities
 - Sensory disabilities
 - Mental health, cognitive, and/or intellectual disabilities
- Others who may benefit from FNSS include:
 - Women in late stages of pregnancy
 - Elders
 - People needing bariatric equipment, transportation, health preservation, or communication assistance.



FEMA

Who also benefits from FNSS?

Of course, the whole community benefits when we plan to meet the access and functional needs of people with disabilities in emergencies or disasters. This is because families can stay together, natural support systems are preserved, acute medical conditions can be prevented or reduced and medical providers can focus limited emergency care resources on people with acute medical needs.



FEMA

FEMA Support

- Regional trainings in all ten FEMA Regions for emergency managers and shelter planners- state training underway
- Disability Integration Specialists in every Region
- Durable medical supply cache and an IDIQ contract
- Consumable medical supplies and IDIQ contract
- Requirements for “universal” cots



FEMA

FEMA Support (cont'd)

- Personal Assistance Services mission support agreements and private industry contracts being reviewed, reimbursement factsheets being finalized.
- Shelter accessibility included in the National Shelter System.
- MOAs with National Council on Independent Living and their 450 Centers for Independent Living and the National Disability Rights Network and their 57 statewide Protection and Advocacy agencies.



FEMA

Personal Responsibility – From Liabilities to Assets:

Personal responsibility before, during, and after a disaster applies to people with disabilities just as it applies to people without disabilities. Although ability varies from person to person, educational and outreach efforts, information and tools must be made available and accessible to everyone.



FEMA

Whole Community Planning

“It is time children, people with disabilities, or any other segment of our communities who have traditionally been underserved, to be more fully and consistently integrated into preparedness and planning efforts at every level of government.”

Craig Fugate, FEMA Administrator



FEMA

Assets Not Liabilities



FEMA

Finding the Experts



FEMA

Integration and Coordination

When communities integrate the access and functional needs of children and adults with and without disabilities in all phases of community-wide emergency management, they strengthen their ability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards.



FEMA

Contact

Office of Disability Integration and Coordination

Marcie Roth, Director

marcie.roth@dhs.gov

202.212.1537



FEMA

Questions?



FEMA



FEMA



FEMA